GOOD MORNING

CARPETS FOR THE PARLOR? CERTAIN. LY. TAKE THE ELE-VATOR PLEASE.

One great bargain this week is 50 rolls of Tapestry Brussels, the latest style pat-terms—the kind usually sold for \$1.00, but all we ask is.....

The next "Greater Bargain" in Carpets is a great variety of Velvet Carpets, beautiful patterns very heavy—it's the kind generally sold for \$1.40. Our price only.........

Last-not least-but the Greatest Bargain of today's surprises—a pure All Wool Ex-tra Super Ingrain Carpet, beautifut color-ings, worth every penny of 85c-but we say only The plain truth is good enough for us.

GREATER OMAHA'S **EMPORIUM**

Office Desks-

Solid Oak-roll topworth \$27.50-price this week-

\$17.50

Additional force is lent our great Surprise Sale by the showing of a number of very convincing illustrations of the purchasing power of your dollar at the People's Furniture and Carpet Co's Outfitting Palace Comparison is a good thing, especially for a firm whose goods are the best for the least money. Here is a half page of bests for the least money. We point to many of the items as being particularly suggestive of your dollar being worth two at

"The People's" Great Surprise Sale.

THE QUICK MEAL DASOLINE STOVES are the best on earth.

We have so many styles we cannot begin to enumerate them. Price this week on \$5.00

Quick Meals will be..... Refrigerators—

The beauty about our Refrigerators is that the cheapest one is made just as good and finished just as well as the best. It's all in the size. Our Leonard Cleanable (we are sole agents) has seven thicknesses of asbestos, mineral wool, etc., thorough ventilation and no mixing of flavors-regular price \$10.50—this week.

Baby Carriages are Ripe

We congratulate ourselves upon the fact that we are agents for the celebrated "HEYWOOD" Carriage. We sell lots of them and they always give perfect satis-faction. This week we will offer the regu-lar \$8.50 Carriage for.......

You Will Agree is good enough for any business house when you see the ness house when you see the

goods we advertise. When we say values, it's values, and when the PEOPLE'S FURNITURE AND CARPET CO. say reduced prices on such values or on such lines, you'll find it so every time-and that's what it is this time-sure enough gain. Big reductions on the best line of goods made, and all the latest styles, with a quarter to a third and nearly a half of the price knocked off.

Stylish Drapes.

That's what tones up a home. We will sell this week (the greatest surprise of all) a large assortment of Tapestry Curtains, handsomely fringed sold everywhere for \$1.50— 2.25 we cut it just in half.....

Lace Curtains.

Nottingham, Brussels pattern, very rich and lacy, worth \$3.75-price 1.74

Muslin Curtains.

With beautiful ruffled edge, nicely finished, worth \$3.50-price this 1.65

Rope Portieres.

Very large assortment, worth \$5.00 2.70

Irish Point

Lace Curtains-Absolutely the new-est and latest arrivals-\$7.50 kind 3.75 this week-per pair.....

The Stamp on a Coin

Proclaims its value, providing the metal has the right ring; the right stamp on the wrong metal becomes a counterfeit. The "People's" guarantee on everything means merit. We guarantse every stove we sell.

55C

Elegant Cook Stove—guaranteed a perfect baker, nice smooth castings, worth \$14.50 price this week..

3.15

Ouick Meal Gasoline Stoves

Worth \$5.00-price

6-hole and reservoir, large 22-inch oven, worth \$45.00-price this 2750 week

Steel Range.

Star Estate, worth \$37.50-price 2550

Any size, the best material, the finest finish solid brass trimmings—we bought over 500 of them and can therefore sell at a less price than others pay for them. For 3.95 worth double.

A Solid Oak Center Table Size of top, 21 x23 inches French Legs, highly pollshed, worth \$3,50—this week

Ladies' Desk-

New patterns just received—Choice of Mahogany Finish, Quartered Oak or Bird's-eye Maple—worth \$12.00 5 90 Price this week

Rocker-

Large Cane Seat-very comfortable 2 25

Oak Side Board—

A separate solid oak sideboard—antique finish—bevel mirror—former price \$18.00—this week.... 975

Kitchen Tables-

And an Antique Kitchen Safe-worth \$5.00-295

Dining Room Chairs—

A very fine dining room chair-worth exery bit of \$1.25-Sale price 77c

Combination Bookcase—

And desk-solid oak-well made-Worth \$14.00-Price this week

On a bill of \$30.00-\$1.50 per week or \$6.00 per month On a bill of \$50.00 per \$2.00 per week or \$5.00 per month On a bill of \$75.00— \$2.25 per week or \$9.00 per month On a bill of \$100.0 12.00 per week or \$10.00 per month On a bill of \$200.00— \$4.00 per week or \$15.00 per month

Special Notice

We want the people of Omaha and vicinity to fully understand this sale. It shows what a large firm that does business on HONEST PRINCIPLES and MODERN METHODS can do. We have always made it a point to do just what we advertise and we are always ready to stand by our advertisements. Any of the articles

mentioned on this half page can be had during the next week only. A Whirlwind to the We Have Some Suits

Did You Ever See

This is still better.

A 6-foot Oak Extension Table, nice-ly finished in antique and well put up, worth \$10.00-our price...........

Very Pretty Couch.

Nicely tufted and fringed, the very 0.50 latest coverings, stylish frame, 0.50 worth \$19.50; price this week.....

Solid oak, highly polished, 5 large, 6.45 roomy drawers, worth \$12.00-price 6.45

A 100-piece Dinner Set, imported ware, guaranteed not to craze, in beautifully decorated and pretty patterns, sells regularly at \$14.00—8.95 our price TEA SET-Very fine china, dainty 7,35 paterns and pretty shapes, worth 7,35 A 12-piece Toilet Set, beautifully 495 decorated, worth \$8.50, our price.. And a 6-piece decorated tollet wtworth \$3.50.. Lamps. BANQUET Lamps—With decorated base and globe to match, has latest improved Rochester burner and 3,95 week week

Grockery Trade.

NIGHT LAMPS— Choice of either delft or Dresden decoration, very neat, worth \$3.00—price this week.

MOORISH LAMPS-Very pretty, 1.95

People's Furniture & Perpetual Palms. 5.00 Palms-\$3.00 Palms-

Oneer Features of Life and Travel on the Southern Pacific Ocean.

SOME OF THE WONDERS OF COLUMBIA

Mines of Gold and Silver, a River Vinegar, Medicinal Trees and Bushes of Stimulants_A Gay

Sunday in Panama,

(Copyright, 1898, by Frank G. Carpenter.) ON THE EQUATOR, March 15 .- As I begin this letter I am on the hottest geographical line on the face of the globe. I am sitting on the deck of the steamship Santiago, opposite, but out of sight, of the coast of Ecuador and almost exactly on the equator. We shall cross within an hour. If it were not for a slight breeze which still follows us from the northeast trade winds the air would be stiffing, and as it is the very sea seems to steam. At my right there is a vast extent of ocean, which the sun has turned into molten silver. Ten billion diamonds are dancing up and down upon the wavelets, and, although I am under cover, the light of the sun as reflected from the water dazzles my eyes as much as the direct rays of a July eun at home. On the opposite side of the vessel, in the shadow, the water is of an indigo blue, and as I stand up and look about me I see nothing but a vast expanse of what, in the hot, hazy air, seems to be steaming sea. To the westward stretches the Pacific, a distance of about 10,000 miles. before it reaches the lower part of Asia, and to the east is the equatorial region of South America, including snow-capped Andes and the mighty Amazon, my present field of travel. It is now three days since I left Panama for Guayaquil, the port of Ecuador, and until this morning we have been sailing by the coast of Colombia, but in many places 150 miles from the shore. In this way we have saved four or five days of travel, and will make Guayaquil in four days, while the

coasting steamers take ten. A SOUTHERN PACIFIC STEAMER. The boats of the southern Pacific are far different from those on which I have crossed at different times to Asia. They are unlike the steamers of any other part of the world. The cabins are larger and the quiet of the sea-for you seldom have a storm here-enables them to have several lecks or stories and to keep everything open. There is about a quarter of a mile of walking space on the two upper decks of the Santiago and on the top one there are places where you could almost lay out a croquet ground and have room to spare. a croquet ground and have room to spare.

I awake every morning thinking I am on my mountain farm in Virginia. There is a bleating of sheep, a crowing of cocks and a quacking and cackling of geese and ducks. Now and then a cow moos or a pig squeals. We carry all our meat with us. On the upper deck within ten feet of where I am writing there are two big coops full of chickens, ducks and geese. The coops are two-story affairs, walled with slats. The chickens are in the top story, some roost-ing and others poking their heads out to at the water and corn in the troughs side. The ducks and geese are on the ground floor. A little further over there are crates filled with potatoes and onlons

sail between Panama and Valparaiso. One belongs to the Pacific Steam Navigation company and the other to the Chilians. The

two companies have combined and as they have a monopoly of the business they keep up the rates. I have never paid so much for steamship travel as I am now doing. The fare to Guryaquil from Panama is \$67 in gold for a distance of about 800 miles, or more than 8 cents a mile. The fares to Europe by the first class Atlantic liners do not run more than 3 cents a mile and on some of the boats you can go for 2 cents or leas. The freight rates here are also very high, being about 1 cent a pound for this trip. These lines have steamers every week north and south from Panama to Valuration. north and south from Panama to Valparaiso, a distance of 3,000 miles. The through rate

s \$154, but all passengers are charged extra for stop-overs at the ports and the local rates are correspondingly higher. SOMETHING ABOUT COLOMBIA. I am astounded at the extent of these South merican countries. The republic of Colombia, along which we must have been sailing and of which the Isthmus of Panama forms a part, is longer from north to south than the distance between St. Paul and New Orleans and wider in some parts than a bec-

line from New York to Chicago. It contains more than 500,000 square miles. It is one-sixth the size of the United States without Alaska, and it would make over nine states the size of New York or ten as big as Ohio or Kentucky. The isthmus or department of Panama has an area almost four times as big as that of Massachusetts, and the Colombian state of Cauca is almost as large as Texas. I have met a number of Americans and others who have recently traveled in many parts of Colombia. They tell me the country is an undeveloped empire and that a great part of it is as yet unexplored. There are some Americans engaged in business of one kind or another in Colombia. Some are in the extreme north in the Chiriqui lands of the upper isthmus, raising coffee, and others have been buying lands in the Cauca valley. This valley is over the mountains, a little back of the Pacific. It is several hundred miles long and about twenty or more miles wide, and it is said to have some of the most fertile lands on the globe. One American, named Eder, who has recently died, is said to have left a big fortune made out of his coffee plantations. I have heard it said that his income was \$100,000 a year

from them; and another had a contract for a railroad, upon which he did so little work that the Colombian government finally paid \$1,000,000 to get rid of him. This was in the case of the concession for the Cauca Valley railroad, which was to connect this rich re-gion with the port of Buenaventura. I am told that English capitalists have now the concession and that they will complete the road. It is now about twenty miles long, and the intention is to build it on to the capital of the province, the city of Call, which is sixty-four miles from Buenaventura. In addition to this road, there are a half dozen other little railroads in the country, comprising altogether about 400 miles of track, more than one-fourth of which has been built by Americans. The chief bank of Panama, that of Henry Ehrman, is American. The head of the firm came to Panama with

25 cents thirty years ago. He is now worth several million dollars and lives in Paris. A RIVER OF VINEGAR. The chief means of getting about through Colombia is on the rivers and on the mule and donkey paths which cross the mountains everywhere. There is no country which has a greater number or more curiou streams. What would you think of a river of vinegar? Colombia has one. It is the upper part of the Cauca river. The Cauca rises in the southern part of the country near Ecuador and flows 680 miles north and empities into the Magdalena. During the first part of its course it has waters which con-

ON THE LINE OF THE EQUATOR set very high prices. Travel is very costly of the Amazon and of other big rivers in you cannot wash the soil anywhere ulong in Colombia grows the lechemies tree, the stopped, was opposite the Cathedral of the age of 80. He it was who started the rivers without finding what the miners sap of which is like cow's milk and has Panama, and facing the plaza, about which sale of newspapers on the street by news-

ieces and here put together.

Just a word or so about Bogota. It is a town of 100,000 inhabitants, and it has elec-tric lights and a street railroad, which were put in by Americans. It has a university ninety-five years old, a national theater, a library of 50,000 volumes, an astronomical observatory and a poor house. The town is on a plain about a half mile higher up in the air than Denver, and its climate is, am told, much the same. This is the headquarters of the army, and the scene of a revolution now and then.

A LAND OF FAT CONCESSIONS. It is at Bogota that the president lives here the congress meets. It is here that the fat concessions are given Colombia is a land of concessions. I told you of the big fortunes which Americans have made out of the Panama railroad, which now pays a quarter of a million dollars a year to the government. Another valuable concession is the salt monopoly No salt can be sold except by the party owning this concession. At present the owner is Mrs. Nunez, the widow of the late President Nunez. She has salt mines and furnishes the 5,000,000 people of Colombia with a very poor article at very high prices. Tobacco is another concession, and playing cards enother. The gambling houses at Panama pay \$48,000 a year for the right to keep other people out of the business, and as far as I can learn they are glad to do it. There is, of course, nothing like the money affoat now that there was during the old and the street railway of Panama, is my auchain and they are canel days, but every once in a while they thority for this statement. He says he has catch a sucker, as they did just before I are in the intent but that though they are ready for shipment. They bring from the priest statement is \$20 to \$35 a 1,000 in New York, and the catch a sucker, as they did just before I are in the intent but that though they are ready for shipment. rived, when a young Irishman lost \$5,000 in one night at roulette. Another concession at Panama is the lottery. This is owned by a stock company, which has a capital of \$200, 000. The stock pays dividends of 45 per cent a year and 10,000 tickets at a dollar a piece are sold every week. The prizes range from \$3,000 downward. You see the lottery ticket peddiers everywhere. Men, women and children, black and white, accost you in the hotels, on the streets and in the railroad trains, and offer you chances for the next drawing. I happened to be packing the lottery office on Suiday when the drawing was going on and stepped in. A little boy of about eight years of age had been picked out of the crowd and put unon a table. In front of him was a revolving wire basket filled with hollow ivory balls, each containing one of the numbers from one to ten The basket was whirled and the boy picked out a ball. The number in it was the thous ands of the prize, another whirl gave the figure for the hundreds, a third for the tens and a fourth for the units. The whole thing was fair enough, only, as the alcalde, or city judge, in charge told me, there was only about one chance in five hundred of a ticket

only paper in Panama and his profits from his \$80,000 worth of lottery stock are about \$35,000 in silver a year.

There is a chance for a concession her for waterworks. Panama is now supplied with water by peddlere, who go about through the streets, seated on barrel carts, each of which is pulled by a mule. In the wet sea-son the city relies on the cisterns. There is, I am told, good water in the hills twelve miles away, and it could easily be piped to the city. Panama has about 25,000 people. THE GOLD MINES OF COLOMBIA.

The idea prevails in the United States that the greater part of South America is low, moist and unhealthful. This is not so. There are vast areas here which are as salubrio as any part of North America. Mr. Ke as any part of North America. Mr. Kenand others containing oranges and pineand others containing oranges and pineand others containing oranges and pineand stills two floors below. They are in
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well watered as China. Ten of the little call color. I saw men washing the sands much the same nutritious properties. Then steamers on the Colombia were made at of the sea in the bay of Panama and though Pittsburg and brought from New York in they said they did not get much I am told

that they have been doing the same work for years. It was here that the Spaniards got some of their first gold and since the conquest an aggregate of \$700,000,000 worth of precious metals has been taken out of Colombia. A great deal of mining is now going on in the department or state of Antioqua, which is reached by going several hundreds of miles up the Magdalana river. Here dreds of miles up the Magdalena river. Here email diamonds are sometimes found with the gold. English parties own a number of the best mines in this region and much capital is invested. There are now between

300 and 400 gold mines being worked in GOLDEN CURE FOR ALL DISEASES. Nearly all of the Indian tribes have more or less gold. I have been told of a curious method which the church has of getting the Indians to give up their gold. They are prone to hoard it, but as they are very super prone to hoard it, but as they are very superstitious the priests have in some of the churches the images of certain saints who are supposed to cure diseases, but to whom must first be offered in gold a miniature planted 40,000 trees and have already planted 40,000 trees and have about 8,000 in bearing. They are now shipping from fifteen man has a sore leg he molds a little leg of to twenty thousand nuts a month to New gold it may be the size of he little from the same and within three years from now. It is hung up before his blessedness on a they expect the orchard to produce 75,000 string with other similar offerings of golden nuts a month. Cocoanut trees, you know, eyes, teeth, heads and legs for a time and if bear all the year round, and the blossoms the sore part gets well the Indian is con- and the ripe cuts are on the tree at the vinced the saint and the gold did the work. same time. The nuts are not picked, but Mr. Mansfield, an American electrical en-gineer, who is in charge of the electric lights and the street railway of Pacama, is my authority for this statement. He says he has

edge that they melt up and use the relics after a time they will not sell them.
PARADISE FOR PATENT MEDICINE MAN. Mr. Mansfield is generally considered one orchard. Said he:

of the best of the foreign authorities on the "It costs very little to tell me something of wonderful wealth of very little to the second management of such an of the best of the foreign authorities on the "It costs very little to tell me something of word and the costs were little to tell me something of the costs were little wonderful wealth of vegetable life of the Isthmus of Panama. Before I left Washingture to look up certain plants and trees which it is thought might profitably be in-troduced into the United States. Among those asked for from the isthmus was the Platonic bamboo, which is said to have a leaf a foot wide and fifteen feet long. It was this inquiry that brought me into contact with Mr. Manefield and gave me much curious information. Said he: "There is a wonderful variety of plant life here, and many specimens I believe which are not

generally known.

There are more than twenty varieties of bamboos on the salamus. There are woods superior in their lasting qualities to the teak wood of Slam and a great amount of manogany and dye woods. There are plants and woods which the Indians use for medicinal purposes, which I am surprised are not taken up by our doctors. Take the cacique wood. This will stop the flowing of holder drawing anything. The president of this company is a naturalized American citcacique wood. This will stop the flowing of blood almost instantly. If you scrape off a little dust from a cacique stick and put it on a cut the blood will immediately stop running. The Indians use it for all kinds of cuts and they say that if a person who has a hemorrhage of any kind takes hold of a cacique stick it will stop it. You find such a stick in many an Indian hut ready for use in case of accident. This wood is expensive, a piece the size of a walking and constitutions. Another tree is a snake-poison antidote, and Mr. Manafield says that he learns of some new medicinal plant or tree nearly every time he visits his little plantation away off in the interior where he buys of izen named Duque. He is the owner of the away off in the interior where he buys of the Indians and has a factory for the makthe indians and has a factory for the making of alcohol, rum and other such things.
During his last trip he was shown a plant
which was said to be a wonderful emetic.
He asked an Indian girl to make some tea
of it for himself and a partner, and they
agreed together that they would test the
virtues of the plant by drinking a cup. They

in some provinces the cinchona or quinine tree grows, and also the cacao, from which AN AMERICAN COCOANUT PLANTATION.

Along the lowlands of Colombia there are

plenty of cocoanut trees. The cocoanuts, you

know, grow on a paim tree. They are to be seen by the bushel along the Isthmus of Panama, hanging close to the stem of the tree, away up at the top, often as high as thirty feet above the ground, where the great palm leaves spring out. It is only lately that men have gone into cocoanut raising as a business, and I am told that groves of these trees have recently been planted in Florida. There is a big cocoanut plantation owned by an American in partnership with a Colombian on the Lighthouse point, just opposite where the steamers land at Colon. The American is the Mr. Hyatt of Washington of whom I have spoken as being connected with the big manganese mine drop from the tree when they are ripe, and the workmen go daily from tree to tree and pick up the nuts, husk them, and they are

greater part of this is clear profit. HOW COCOANUTS ARE RAISED. I asked Mr. Hvatt to tell me something of

now paying out, all told, only about \$150 a month, and our receipts are from \$300 to \$500 a month. You see, the trees need practically no cultivation, and after they are once in bearing all we have to do is to gather and ship the nuts. We have one part of the plantation which we call the nursery. Here we raise the young trees. The nuts are placed on the top of the ground a short distance apart. Within a short time each nut sends out a sprout from one of the little eyes or holes which are found in one end o The sprout shoots up into the air and a root shoots down into the ground. Within few months, without any attention whatever, the sprout grows from two to three feet high, and it is then ready for trans-planting. This is done by breaking off the root and putting the nut and sprout into a little hole in the ground just a little deeper than the thickness of the nut. We press the earth around it and the planting is done. We set the trees out about fifteen feet apart. For the first three years we cut out the brush from around the trees, but after this they are left to take care of them selves. They begin to bear at about seven years of age and keep on bearing for many years. A good tree should drop about eventy-five nuts a year, and many of ours do much better than that.

SOME QUEER INSTITUTIONS. I found Panama one of the queer towns of the world. It is like a little city of old Spain, and looking at it from the harbor it makes you think of Venice. The houses along the sea hang out over the water, and the waves dash in some places against their walls. The streets of Panama wind in and out, up hill and down. The houses are close to the narrow sidewalks, and every house has an overhanging porch or gallery extend-ing out from its second story, so that you

Panama, and facing the plaza, about which the soldiers paraded in the morning and in which the band played at night. SUNDAY IN PANAMA. I happened to be in Panama on Sunday

There were services at all the places of wor ship in the morning, and after that the town was run on what Chicago's young mayor calls "the wide open" order. Promptly at 1 o'clock the Panama lottery had its weekly drawing, at 2 a cock fight came on, and at there was a bull fight inside the ruined walls of one of the great churches of Panama's past. Five bulls were tortured and one was killed by the bull fighter thrusting a sword into it, and having missed its heart, pound-ing and stabbing it in the back of the neck, while the audience howled with delight. In the evening the whole town turned out and walked up and down the plaza, while the band played. There were many pretty girls among the promenaders, but each of the among the promenaders, but each of the respectable maidens had one or more of her sisters, her cousins or her aunts of maturer years with her, and there was neither flirting nor spooning openly seen. I am told that even an engaged couple are not allowed by the better classes of Panamanians to go about alone, and that if one invites his best girl to the theater he is supposed to include all of the women of the family in the invitation. One of the Americans now on the wire."

was asionished to learn that she was accused of wire-pulling in connection with an election of officers.

"Wire-pulling in connection with insult! Why, it is common, positively common." People do that in politics."

"Very true," returned her husband come solingly, "but in politics it is probably just common, ordinary wire, while I have no doubt in your case the reference was to the very highest grade of insulated coppess. gold—it may be the size of his little finger, I York, and within three years from now, all of the women of the family in the invitalit may be larger—and offers it to the saint. When the rest of their trees will be in fruit, then, One of the Americans now on the tion. One of the Americaus now on the isthmus when he first came here gave a young Panama lady such an invitation and when he arrived at the house found a party of thirteen old and middle-aged women ready to go along with him and his inamorata. The bills for that night were more than his weekly salary, and it was only by chance that he happened to have enough money with

him to pay them. FRANK G. CARPENTER. THE OLD TIMERS.

At the age of \$4 Mrs. Statira Frank of ewiston coasted over the snowcrust of Maine hill and was her own steersman, early Jules Verne, who is enjoying good health

at the age of three score and ten, has lived to see most of the creations of a vivid im-agination outdone in practice. There are three Tennysons of the late poet laureate's family and generation still living —two sisters, the younger in her 81st year, and Arthur Tennyson, nearly 84.

Adam Adameek, who died in Chicago recently at the age of 115, was chosen, on account of his great age, to ring the Liberty bell for the first time in Chicago during the Mrs. Emeline Holden and Mrs. Emily

Hobbs, twin sisters, celebrated their 82d birthday together in Rutland, Worcester county, Mass., on Monday, March 21. Each is in good health. Three of the crowned heads of Europe will celebrate their 80th birthdays this year-King Christian IX of Denmark, ex-Queer

Alexander of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach. Josiah Johnson Hawes, the oldest working photographer in this country, is still in bus-iness and celebrated his ninetieth birthday recently. He was the first to make daguer-rectypes in Boston, and some of his sitters have been Daniel Webster, Rufus Choate, Jenny Lind and Grace Greenwood.

Rev. Edward Allen of Tiverton, England, has just been gathered to his fathers at the age of 101 years. Sixty years ago he was taken violently ill and several medical men "gave him up." saying he had incurable heart disease. All of the doctors died long ago and Mr. Allen grimly attended the funeral of each. Seth Bryant, who has just died at hi home in Ashmont, Mass., at the age of 97 years, was the oldest and best known dem

sale of newspapers on the street by news-boys. He also inaugurated the bulletin system, which is now such a feature among leading newspapers. Mr. Worthington, who was at one time collector of the port of Bos-ton, had amassed a considerable fortune. Captain J. W. Holmes of the American ship Charmer has just arrived at San Francisco, after rounding Cape Horn for the seventy-sixth time. The captain is 74 years old, has been at sea since he was 10 and has never been shipwrecked. This immunity considering that he never consults a barometer, but crowds on sail at all times, depending on his own weather wisdom for the

1.65

safety of his ship and crew. Nothing Plebeian About It. Chicago Post: She was an honored mem-ber of one of the hereditary societies and

Naturally that made it seem different. Force of Habit.

Chicago Tribune: The omnibus agent recognized among the passengers an old recognized among the passengers an old uncle who was on his way to visit him. He greeted him with much warmth. 'Show me your tickets!" he said. "Hellog uncle! I'm glad to see you. Baggage transferred—wish to ride to hotels or depots—we'll go right over to the house as soon as we get in. Going any further than Chicago—got a room all fixed up for you, uncle—any part of the city—Mollie'll be ticked to death to see you—50 cents please."

BABY'S **Terrible** Speedily Cured By **CUTICURA**

My baby was about four weeks old when he began to suffer from that terrible disease, Eczema. I tried every remedy I thought would do him good. I even called in the doctor who told me it would wear away in time, but I used his medicine to no account. 1 did not know what to do with him. He cried all the time and his face was equal to a raw piece of meat, it was horrible, and looked as if there was never any skin on it. I had to carry him around on a pillow. I was fairly discouraged. I was then recommended to use CUTICURA REMEDIES. The first time I used them I could see the change. I used about half a box of CUTICURA (cintment), and not one half cake of CUTICURA SOAP, and at the end of one short week my baby was entirely cured. There has never been a trace of it since, to-day his skin is as smooth and soft. as a piece of silk. Mrs. J. C. FREESE, ' Feb. 21, '98. 360 So. 1st St., Brooklyn, E. D.

MOTHERS! To know that a warm bath with Overthe Curreura, purest of smallent thin curse, will affect
instant relief in the most distressing of itehing, burning,
and scaly infantile humors of the skin and scalp, with
loss of hair, and not to use them, is to fall in your day.
This treatment means comfort and rest for parent as wells
as grateful relief and refreshing closp for child, and is
pure, sweet, safe, speedy, and sconemical.

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